

REMARKS

The rejection of claims 1-19 under 35 USC §103(a) in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0034959 (Davis) and U.S. Patent No. 5,517,211 (Kwang-Chien) is respectfully traversed on the grounds that the Davis publication and Kwang-Chien patent fails to disclose or suggest an optical mouse having an LED and sensor integrated into a module made up of a single "body" with at least one contact tine extending therefrom, the LED and sensor being "*received*" or "*mounted*" in a predetermined space "*defined in the body*," as claimed.

According to the claimed invention, the LED and sensor (claim 1), as well as an optical element (e.g., claim 10) and control unit (e.g., claim 19) are all received or mounted "inside the space defined inside the single body," with the at least one contact tine extending from the body. This arrangement permits all of the principle components of the sensing module, including the LED, sensor, control unit, and optical element, to be plugged as a unit into a circuit board.

In contrast, the LED 34 and sensor 16 disclosed in the Davis publication are separate units. Even if the sensor 16 could be said to be received or mounted in a space "**defined in a body**" from which a contact tine extends, as claimed, the sensor 16 and LED 34 are clearly not received in the same space within the same body to form a sensor module corresponding to that of the claimed invention. Instead, the sensor 16 and LED 34 of Davis (as well as the optical element 38) must be inventoried separately, and assembled separately to the circuit board 36 for mounting in the mouse housing. Only the control unit and sensor of Davis are integrated into chip 16. The LED and optical element are not. The mouse housing of Davis, in which the LED and sensor chip 16 are both received, cannot reasonably be interpreted as corresponding to the claimed body since the mouse housing does not include a tine extending therefrom, as claimed. As a result, the Davis publication neither discloses nor suggests the integration principle of the claimed invention.

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Similarly, the Kwang-Chien patent does not disclose any integration of sensor and LED into the space in a body from which a contact tine extends, much less integration of sensor, LED, control unit, and optical element in the claimed manner. To the contrary, Fig. 4 of the Kwang-Chien patent clearly shows that the two LEDs and corresponding lenses are completely separate structures from corresponding sensors. The structure of Kwang-Chien is much more complicated than that of the claimed invention, requiring individual mounting of the various components rather than simply plugging-in a single chip module containing all of the components.

Because neither the Davis publication nor the Kwang-Chien patent, whether considered individually or in any reasonable combination, discloses or suggests the claimed "body" having a contact tine extending therefrom and a space within the body, both the LED and sensor (claim 1) or LED, sensor, control unit, and/or optical element (independent claims 10 and 19 and various dependent claims) being received in the space within the body, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1-19 under 35 USC §103(a) is improper and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Having thus overcome each of the rejections made in the Official Action, withdrawal of the rejections and expedited passage of the application to issue is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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